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VOL. 34

JULY, 1920

No. 9

THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY

MISS FANNIE L. HALL
FEB. 21
1208 OAKLAND AVE
ANN ARBOR, MICH



Echoes of the Biennial Meeting

WHAT NEXT?

MEDICAL WORK BY PRESBYTERIAN
WOMEN

MIGRANT WORK
THE UPWARD TREND

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HOME MISSION MONTHLY

VOL. XXXIV

PUBLISHED BY THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME
MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

NO. 9

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GENERAL MAGAZINE CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the editor, Miss THEODORA FINKS, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING SUBSCRIPTIONS should be addressed to the HOME MISSION MONTHLY, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City; **Remittances**, money order, check or draft, should be made payable to HOME MISSION MONTHLY. Cash should be sent in registered letter. **Unless specially requested**, receipts will not be sent when remittance is made by money order or check.

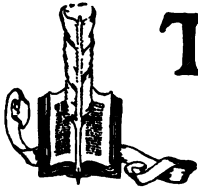
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. Beginning with Sept. 1st, 75 cents per year, payable in advance. Foreign subscriptions \$1. Previous to Sept. 1st, 50 cents a year, payable in advance. Single copy, 5 cents. Foreign subscriptions, 75 cts. No club rates. Subscription blanks free on application.

Entered as second class matter October 8, 1886, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY



VOLUME XXXIV

JULY, 1920

NUMBER NINE

What Next?

Excerpts from the address of Mrs. F. S. Bennett at close of the Biennial Meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, May, 1920, Philadelphia

AS we come to the close of our program of two and a half days, I am sure you are wondering what there is left to be said, and I assure you that I sympathize with that viewpoint. Speakers of wide and varied experience have brought their messages to us; my part must be to emphasize a few of the outstanding facts that have been presented, and to so assemble these facts that we shall feel the impact of their cumulative power and go from these meetings with clear insight into needs and full appreciation of our relation to them.

We have heard from the mission fields of splendid achievement, often in spite of restricted quarters and of inadequate equipment, of opportunities unembraced and of new and untried possibilities: we have heard of the ever-increasing magnitude of the organized constituency in churches, among women and young people, and we have rejoiced in the splendid sum that is the total of the year's gifts. But before we separate should we not turn from consideration of the past to the query which is the topic of this closing period: "What Next?" We are justly proud of the successes of the year just closed, but we "may not sit down in the shadow of a great success"

—that success should give the height from which we may dare higher ascents.

The charts that have been projected upon the screen have shown us that the gifts of the women and young people of the Presbyterian Church have increased more during the year just closed than they did in the thirty-one years before. Such a statement gives food for thought. If it were possible to make so great an increase in one year, did we live up to the full measure of our privileges previously, or had we been assuming as necessary a deliberate and slowly progressing growth? Had our aims been too small and had they, therefore, failed to challenge the attention and the interest of many? Had we been too satisfied with a growth that lacked the stimulation of new undertakings? Whatever the past, the year 1919-20 proved that the women of the church were ready for bigger things and that

they were prepared to respond to the stimulation of broader programs. It has been a year of splendid achievement. Charts, graphs, and pictures have brought us the record of twelve months. "What Next?"

* * * *

As I looked at the pictures of new buildings, of groups of school children, of special classes, of community service there came to me

Important Notice!

INCREASED SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Subscriptions to The Home Mission Monthly received on September 1, 1920, and thereafter will be at the yearly rate of seventy-five cents.

While we regret that the enormously increased cost of production makes this advance necessary, we believe that our loyal constituency will wish to have a part in meeting the added expense, and that even those whose personal budget makes them hesitate over the expenditure of an additional twenty-five-cent piece will weigh the value of THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY against some pet extravagance and quickly decide that the magazine shall be last to go.



"CAN WE NOT ALSO VISUALIZE COMPANY AFTER COMPANY OF UNKEMPT, IGNORANT, NEGLECTED LITTLE ONES WHO ARE OUR RESPONSIBILITY?"

the wish that we might as graphically portray the things yet undone, the needs yet unmet—not that we might be discouraged but that there might come the impulse to larger things. As I looked at the beautiful new administration building at Cardenas, Cuba, I thought of the poor little schoolhouse, almost totally unequipped at Placetas, Cuba, of the crowded rooms at Camajuani and other places. As I saw groups of clean, happy school children, I thought of other children I had seen, on Indian reservations, in plaza towns whose population is Spanish-speaking, in Cuba, in mountain coves, and in many other places, who also need the kindly ministrations of Christian leaders. As I saw and heard of those whose bodily ills had been healed, my thought went to those whose sufferings are unrelieved, to whom no cup of cold water is given in the name of Him who is the Water of Life to all who call upon Him.

We have been thrilled by the joys of accomplishment and it is right that we should be, but side by side with the new building can we not see the much needed ones yet unbuilt; side by side with the almost four thousand children gathered into the schools for which we are responsible, can we not visualize company after company, of unkempt, ignorant, neglected little ones who are also our responsibility? As we glow with pride at thought of a regenerated community, let us see also those to whom no one has yet carried freedom from the trammels imposed by neglect, by ignorance, by superstition. For every schoolhouse that has been built, scores of unbuilt ones challenge our faith; for every aided community, scores of un-

touched ones challenge our zeal. This should not discourage us—we have in the twelve months past found the possibilities latent in the constituency of the Woman's Board and may long count the year 1919-20 as the point of departure for larger undertakings.

* * * * *

So often we hear it said by those in missionary societies, "The Board has asked a five per cent increase," "The Board wants ten per cent more this year than last." I wish it might be possible in our thinking to eliminate the Board except as an agency to interpret the mission field to the Church and to express the Church to the mission field.

It is never the *Board that wants*; it is always the *mission field that needs*. The former would be unfaithful to the trust imposed in it did it not truthfully translate to you the conditions which it finds, the clamoring desires expressed to it. It strives in so far as it may to visualize for you the United States and the West Indies in terms of Christian responsibility and it is for you, and for you alone, to say what share of that responsibility shall be assumed by the women and the young people of the Presbyterian Church. As your agent the Woman's Board will joyously "strengthen its stakes and lengthen its cords," but it can do this only as you stand back of it. The needs of the Board, as a Board, are few—when it challenges the church to larger service it is but the mouthpiece of the mission field. It is saying that a new spirit is abroad in the world, that opportunity is rightly the heritage of all in this land, and that it asks of the Church that this heritage shall not be denied any.

And the mission field emphasizes, as no Board could, the need of haste; a generation of children passes to manhood and to womanhood as we linger and that group has lost the opportunity to be trained for Christian leadership. There is not one of us here, I am sure, who does not look today in dismay at a world distraught, threatened with greater evils than those which have already come upon it. Our presence here is witness that we believe that only the love of Christ in the hearts of the people can bring right from the present wrong, can enable man to see his fellowman as friend and not as enemy. Today the world waits on these United States of America for more than commercial and financial help, for more than political guidance; the world looks to us for those ideals that are founded in Christianity and that are the flower of none save a Christian civilization. A world that sees wreckage of the old ways calls for a new message, and it is to us that they call. Are we prepared to answer them? Must we not keep strong and pure and Christ-like our own nation if we are to be a source of blessing to others—to China, to India, to Japan, to Persia, to Africa, to Europe in her troubled anxiety. There must not be weak places in the chain of our national life if we are to hold the world steady—and you are strengthening weak places, that is your service.

Benjamin Kidd in his last book called attention to the truth that the world's thinking could be changed in one generation by implanting the desired thought in the minds of the children of one generation. What a marvelous opportunity to make America truly Christian by implanting a knowledge of Christ in the hearts and minds of all the children of this generation. To do this for many who would not hear except through the medium of our gifts is our privilege. Is there anything that is too much for us to do in bearing our part, any service too great, any gift too large?

* * * * *

The charts have shown us that if each woman member of the Presbyterian Church would give one cent a day for the work they are doing through the Woman's Board of Home Missions, not only could the present work be sustained, but it could be three times as large as at present. Is that basis too large a one to be considered as a minimum to which may be added the gifts of those who can give more than the cent a day? But two-thirds of the women give nothing now. Shall not each contributing woman multiply herself by

bringing to the service one other who does not know the joy of this service! If every boy and every girl is to have the Gospel message implanted in his or her heart then there is no limit to the financial needs of the Board. You rejoiced with us at the munificent gift of \$1,500,000 that has come to the Woman's Board from the estate of Mrs. Russell Sage.

**A CENT A DAY FROM EVERY
WOMAN IN THE CHURCH
WOULD TREBLE PRESENT WORK
AND LEAVE A MARGIN OF
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION**

Do you, as we, feel this gift to be a challenge to living givers fully to support work thus made possible? When this sum was reported to us it seemed as though there were no limit to its possibilities, but when we placed it side by side with the needs of the fields as to new buildings, improvements, equipment, etc., we knew that the Lord had wrought a miracle in allowing this splendid gift at a time of such great need. Mrs. Sage's gift may indeed be a prophecy of advancement. "What Next?" You, and you alone, can answer. But we believe that Presbyterian women, realizing the need of the world and the responsibility of this land for meeting those needs, are coming, a great and surging force, to place themselves and their gifts at the feet of the Master of Life that His children may be fed and clothed and taught and may become a power for good in this and other lands.

**A CENT A DAY × THE UNENLISTED
WOMEN = \$2,372,500**

This is 2 Times
the National

Budget	If 660,000 women would give
of the	ONE CENT A DAY
Woman's	the result would be \$2,372,500
Home	and the total would be \$3,467,000
Board.	

Biennial Hymn

Lift up your heads, ye gates of brass,
Ye bars of iron, yield,
And let the King of Glory pass;
The cross is in the field;
That banner, brighter than the star
That leads the train of night,
Shines on their march, and guides from far
His servants to the fight.

A holy war those servants wage;
Mysteriously at strife,
The powers of heaven and hell engage
For more than death and life.
Ye armies of the living God,
His sacramental host,
Where hallowed footsteps never trod
Take your appointed post.

Though few and small and weak your bands,
Strong in your Captain's strength
Go to the conquest of all lands;
All must be His at length.
Those spoils at His victorious feet
You shall rejoice to lay,
And lay yourselves, as trophies meet,
In His great judgment-day.

O fear not, faint not, halt not now;
In Jesus' Name be strong;
To Him shall all the nations bow,
And sing with you this song:
"Uplifted are the gates of brass,
The bars of iron yield;
Behold the King of Glory pass;
The cross hath won the field."

Migrant Work

Address by MISS LILA BELL ACHESON

IN the surveys made by the Interchurch World Movement, showing where there was overlapping of effort and where areas were left untouched, the large body of men, women, and children who do our harvesting stand out very clearly as one of our most neglected groups.

There are three rough divisions of this immense group: the men who, starting in Texas travel north up into Canada, progressing with the season as they harvest our grains for us; the second group in labor camps, doing the lumber work, constructing railroads, and handling our immense engineering projects; the third group, made up largely of women and children, who do the picking, packing, or canning of our fruits, small vegetables, oysters, etc. This is the division that has been given over to the Woman's Board of the Protestant churches, and it is among this group that we will work this summer.

These people in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland are largely foreign—Polish and Italians for the most part. The women and children and sometimes the fathers go to the country in late spring, carrying with them their bedding and a few meager possessions,



MISS LILA BELL ACHESON
NEW SECRETARY FOR CHRISTIAN
SOCIAL SERVICE

and live in crowded rooms, generally a family to a room. An African village would be superior in most cases as far as sanitation is concerned. The grown-ups work from early morning until late at night, the children, boys and girls, running wild, with no schooling or training and no idea of law or order. In late October they pick up bag and baggage and go down into southern Maryland or on to the Gulf states where they gather and can oysters. The living conditions are even worse in that industry and in some states the health officers have had to take a hand.

But we must not be too quick to fasten the blame on anyone for these conditions. The season, in many cases, such as in the cranberry bogs, is so short, that the farmer from his profits can hardly afford to build differently and put in proper plumbing, ventilation, separate rooms, etc., and nomadic habits do not tend to develop the home-making instincts in these people. California has an almost ideal plan worked out. The people live in a village in the center of the fruit district where community life in all its phases is developed. Using this village as the hub of the wheel,

each morning the workers are taken out by auto truck to the berry and fruit fields where they are needed. The children have proper schooling and care while parents are away, and there is much more incentive to wholesome family life.

But we can't make over our Eastern states; they will be as they are for some time to come, so we want to substitute alternatives. We find the canners and growers concerned in many cases over conditions as they are and co-operative in helping to give these foreign children what their parents brought them to America for—education and an equal chance with other children.

In a farming district near Philadelphia we found a group of interested women who have been wanting for years to do this very thing. They entered into the project heartily, procured the use of the schoolhouse, which seems to have been built for us, as it is right in the center of these farms which employ migrant foreign help, and have also secured the use of the school bus to collect these kiddies. One of our workers will drive this conveyance each morning, picking up the children and bringing them, babies and all, to the schoolhouse, where a day nursery will be installed, with a competent woman in charge; another worker will have the kindergarten, and a third the primary. At noon all will have a hot lunch, a nap, and then supervised play for the afternoon, until it is time to pack them off to their folks—to what they call home and bed. This is the program that will fit into this community. Other places will develop a little different need—and we plan to meet it, whatever it is. At the close of the season at this point this group of workers will probably go over into the cranberry bogs for the season there.

In Harford County, Maryland, a county having 214 canneries, we found a wonderful man, so very interested in the proposition that he is willing to back the thing himself at his own cannery. He gave most of the day—and they are very busy, valuable days at this time of year—to show us around over the country and help us find the best location, and interested the county school board who came over from their own meeting to hear about the proposition and offer their hearty support. You see the women's boards pay the workers' salary and supply necessary equipment, but employers furnish the building and about ten dollars a week for running expenses, so their endorsement and cooperation is not mere

words—it means money, and still they are anxious to have this work done. Volunteer workers will carry on a considerable part of the work under experienced leadership. Of course there are exceptions to this cooperation. Sometimes I walk around the block a couple of times before I dare approach the lion in his den, but this is the exception. One employer snapped at me: "Who are you? Where are you from? What do you want?" all in one breath, and assured me he didn't want to have anything to do with it; but I'll see him again when the world looks brighter to him. He'll be different then and it's worth it all anyway.

When you see the immigrants coming in at Ellis Island, their faces are so happy and hopeful, seeming to say: "Well, here we are; we really succeeded in saving and denying ourselves, and we accepted your invitation and we are here, really here, in this, The Land of Our Dreams. Aren't you glad to see us?" The reception they receive rather dazes them, for they thought we wanted them and sent for them, and finally this wonderment changes to partial understanding of the fact that we don't want them, we want their work. Look carefully, won't you, at the faces of these foreigners after two or three years' stay among us. You'll find one of two expressions: either they are hard and set, grasping and saving every penny to go back to their native soil, or they are listless and discouraged; the dream was only a dream, and in both cases it is because *America has failed them*. They came here because they wanted to enter into American life, with its opportunity for education for their children, for a chance in the world for those children; they do love their little ones devotedly.

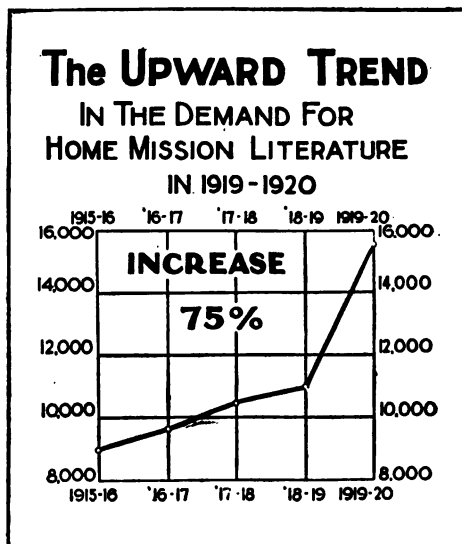
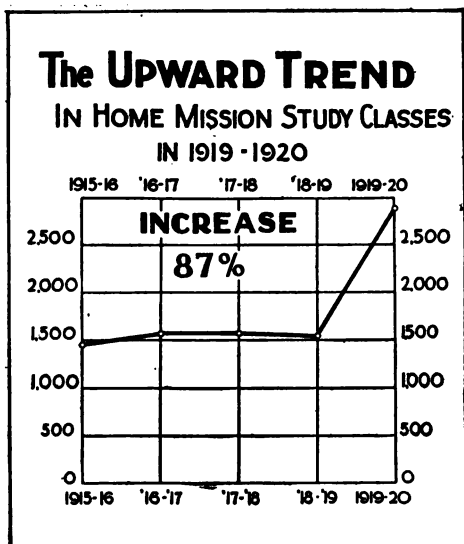
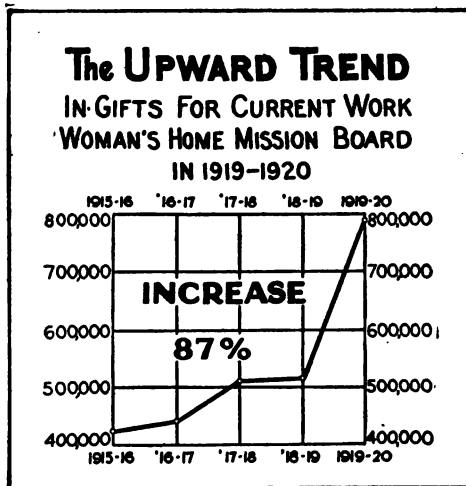
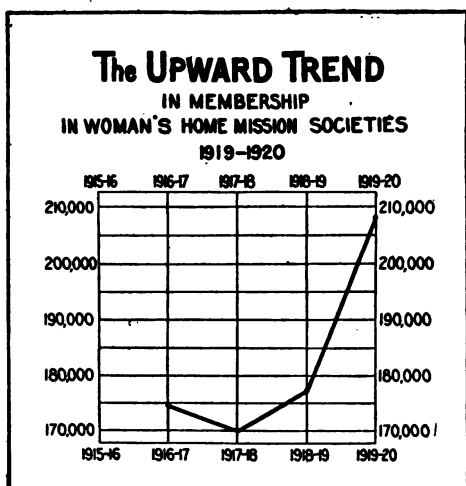
Instead of that they were given the dirtiest work we had to do, the kind our people won't do; the worst parts of our cities to live in, the places where the lowest ideals of American life are before and around them; and then we think it is queer that they don't love America and thank us for these wonderful opportunities. Of course I know there are exceptions to this, but this is the truth about the great mass of our immigrants. The Protestant Church has the greatest opportunity possible for work among these Mediterranean people who come to our shores; the Pope's sympathy with Germany during the war practically lost Italy to Catholicism, and before they have come to pride themselves on their atheistic views is the time when their minds are open to Protestant Christianity.

Compare the Dead Sea and the Lake of

Galilee: the first keeping all that the streams bring to it, and by this very keeping making itself a Dead Sea, the fish, the vegetation and even the birds flying over it, sharing its fate; the Sea of Galilee, giving out constantly and watering the surrounding land, by its giving bringing vegetation, songsters, and happiness

to itself and those on its shores. So America will grow richer and happier by sharing with these who come to our shores, making both their lives and ours fuller and better by sharing. Or, if we refuse to share and choose to withhold, by our withholding we shall bring death and destruction to ourselves.

The Upward Trend in Woman's Societies of the Presbyterian Church, as Shown in Graphs at the Biennial Meeting



Medical Work by Presbyterian Women

Address by MISS EMMA JESSIE OGG, Recording Secretary of the Woman's Board

NOT only is the Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, acknowledged by many to be the outstanding contribution of the States to Porto Rico, treating thousands of patients annually, but it in turn has made its contribution beyond the confines of the island. From Dr. Hildreth's missionary influence as well as high medical training, have gone forth to China and other mission fields physicians who served as interns in the hospital at San Juan. All the physicians under the Woman's Board today served as interns in San Juan: Dr. Galbreath, now associated with Dr. Hildreth in Porto Rico; Dr. Taylor at Peñasco, New Mexico; Dr. Gary Burke and his wife Dr. Alice Burke at Ganado, Arizona. Dr. Craig, who was in charge of the hospital at Haines, Alaska, until the war claimed him, was one of the early interns in Porto Rico.

The San Juan hospital has made another contribution to Porto Rico through its nurses' training class. Over one hundred graduates have gone forth to minister to the suffering and to teach hygiene and preventive measures to those in the homes. A new stage of development is marked this year by the appointment of one of the hospital's own graduates to the position of superintendent of nurses. When the training class was started, not many years ago, the profession of nursing was looked down upon as a degrading and menial form of service. Today not only have one hundred taken the full course but one of the number has risen to the place of leadership in training others.

Three of the graduates are serving in the mission work of the Woman's Board; two at Aguadilla and one at Mayaguez as visiting nurses. They go into the homes and teach the mothers how to care for their babies, and through lectures on hygiene better care of the home is taught. All this is done by our nurses as well as meeting emergencies such as arose during the earthquake a year ago.

A similar work is done by the nurses in the southern mountains, at Smith and at Wooton, Kentucky. During the epidemic of influenza at Smith the whole staff of workers served as nurses day and night. During illness those

who meet physical needs have wonderful opportunity to come close to the hearts of the whole family. These nurses seek not only to relieve suffering but to prevent it. At Smith there is a "model baby," who came into the world under the nurse's ministrations, is properly bathed and dressed, and is fed at right intervals.

The policy for medical work in Alaska has been for the Woman's Board to move out as soon as the United States Government will take over the care of those people who so sorely need physical regeneration. When the Government built its hospital at Juneau, the Presbyterian Hospital at Haines lost its usefulness for serving the people of that section of south-eastern Alaska and therefore the Woman's Board gave over the use of the building to the Government for a tuberculosis sanitarium and transferred its work to the west coast of Prince of Wales Island where are two stations, Klawock and Hydaburg. Miss Gibson and Mrs. Webb, the nurses in charge, fought the influenza a year ago and by their care saved many patients. This year when smallpox threatened both communities there was a "drive" in vaccination and consequently a case of "arms" pervaded the towns.

The Indians, like their Alaskan neighbors, are greatly in need of medical attention. One of the newest pieces of medical work undertaken by the Woman's Board is that at Ganado, Arizona, and at Indian Wells where are Dr. Burke and his wife. The Ganado Hospital was handed over by the Board of Home Missions a year ago and the Good Samaritan Hospital at Indian Wells, forty miles away, by the National Indian Association, the first of December. There is a nurse at each hospital and the parents are beginning to trust their sick ones to be taken from the hogans to a place where good attention can be given them. From December to April, seven patients had been in the Good Samaritan Hospital. This may seem a small number, but remember that the Navajo people are the most backward of any in the United States, that they have had fewest advantages and least

contact with civilization. They are a superstitious people and still believe in the medicine man, but Dr. Burke is obtaining a friendly contact with the people by his itinerating work. He takes an interpreter and goes across the desert from hogan to hogan. Often he finds a man or woman lying ill on the floor wrapped in a sheepskin, the hogan filled with friends or relatives so that the little air coming in through the one opening, which serves as both door and window, is completely exhausted. Sometimes the medicine man is present, so it is a case of rivalry between physician and medicine man, science and superstition. In one instance, the medicine man gathered up his rattles and ashes and the physician had right of way. After he had treated the patient the medicine man asked our physician for some medicine for himself. Dr. Burke offered to administer medicine on one condition, that the man take it in the presence of the fifteen or twenty Navajos assembled. This the medicine man did and his example brought out several ailing Indians from the group for medical assistance. During January, Dr. Burke spent only three days at Ganado. He was riding through snowstorms to Indian Wells, forty miles distant, to Gallup, the railroad station, sixty miles away for supplies, or going thirty miles in another direction in response to a call for aid from some Navajo enlightened enough to seek scientific skill.

While Dr. Gary Burke has been going among the camps, Dr. Alice Burke at the hospital has been treating dispensary patients and riding out at intervals to help the women in need.

The Navajos are not a dying race but tuberculosis claims its victims, the children suffer from trachoma, and disease is rife to a degree that must be checked if these peoples are to become helpful members of our great family in America. As the body is healed the message of the Great Physician is given and souls gratefully turn to Him.

Among the Spanish-speaking peoples of the Southwest there are three medical stations. One is at Trementina, New Mexico, that isolated plaza where Miss Blake has rendered such valiant service, ministering to soul and body. The Brooklyn Hospital at Embudo, with its limited facilities for taking patients in, has nevertheless treated fourteen during the year. Many dispensary patients have received treatment and the whole plaza has had

such approach through the medical work that many have turned to the mission church with open hearts to hear of the living Christ.

Dr. Taylor, from his home in Peñasco, tours all the surrounding plazas and in his six years of service on that field has won growing confidence. Most of the obstetrical work today is done by Dr. Taylor or the Board's nurse instead of an ignorant midwife. It means much to the future generation that the babies do not enter life handicapped.

On this field there is great need of education as to the care and bringing up of children. One puny baby, a few months old, brought to the doctor's office while we were there, had been fed on tea and beans. No wonder he had a poor, emaciated appearance! We stopped with Dr. Taylor at the door of one home where the mother, of beautiful Spanish type, white skin and raven-black locks, came to speak to us. She had lost three out of seven children the previous winter from diphtheria because the father failed to ride at night for the needed help.

Our mission teachers in the plazas do all in their power to render medical assistance in the time between the physician's visits but many cases need constant care or surgical work for which hospital facilities are necessary. It is hoped to meet this need in the near future by building a hospital at Peñasco, where Dr. Taylor lives, and which is the most convenient location, accessible to all the surrounding plazas. This hospital is to become a special object of support by the Westminster Guild.

The policy for medical work is not only remedial but even more, preventive and educational. A large part of the work is devoted to the slow process of educating backward peoples to a better care of their bodies.

Medical work is one of the forms of service committed to the Woman's Board of Home Missions by General Assembly and it is therefore undertaken as a solemn obligation to the Presbyterian Church, but even more is the warrant for it found in Christ's command to His disciples and through them to His Church not only to preach and to teach, but to heal. It is a wonderful opportunity to make sound bodies for the indwelling of His Spirit and an opportunity to carry the message of Christ's love when hearts are tender and grateful for help received.



MRS. MARY WALLACE TORRENCE, TREASURER
OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

Home Mission Morning in Assembly

"A MINIMUM amount of discussion and a maximum amount of work," was the call of Dr. John E. Bushnell, chairman of the Home Missions Committee of the Assembly, to the Presbyterian Church for the coming year. Dr. Bushnell reported that the Board of Home Missions had received \$846,000 during the past year from living donors, an increase of \$235,000 over the previous year, but that the work must be pushed and expanded during the coming year if the Presbyterian Church is to fulfill her obligation—not to speak of her opportunity—in winning America for Christ. He then spoke of the work carried on by the Woman's Board of Home Missions and presented Mrs. F. S. Bennett, the president.

Mrs. Bennett told of the work accomplished by women's organizations during the past year—of the increase in members and interest and money—\$289,000 more being given than in any previous year! She referred to the wonderful legacy that the Board is to receive under the will of Mrs. Russell Sage, of approximately a million and a half dollars. She stated that it is to be divided into three parts: the first \$500,000 to be put into the Permanent Fund, the interest to be applied to Sabbatical leaves

and pensions, the upkeep of the Sage Memorial Building, and the balance to go toward the operating budget of the Board, so that as nearly as possible, all of the money received from societies shall go to the field; the second \$500,000 to be put into buildings within the next five years; and the third part, after the erection of the Margaret Olivia Sage Memorial, to be applied to other buildings. It is not the policy of the Board, the president stated, to apply this legacy to the opening up of new work, the maintenance of which might be an embarrassment. In order that the money may be spent in the wisest possible way, a committee has already been appointed to devise plans for studying the needs of the field.

A department of Christian Social Service has been opened by the Woman's Board through which it is hoped that presbyterial and synodical societies may be stimulated and helped technically to meet their local problems.

In closing, Mrs. Bennett appealed for greater service and consecration during the coming year.

The second speaker was Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the Board of Home Missions. Dr. McDowell spoke of Evangelism and Social Service as the two arms of the Gospel, and said "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder." He spoke of the demand of the times for Christ in conscience, Christ in service, Christ in relationships, and Christ in the spirit of America. He said that it was not enough to have Christ in your creed, but that you must have him in your heart!

LUCY H. DAWSON



MISS LUCY H. DAWSON, THE NEW GENERAL
SECRETARY OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD

The Day School—The First Step

Address by Miss V. May White, vice-president of the
Woman's Board of Home Missions

WHEN the Master laid his hands in blessing on the children and instructed His disciples to "feed my lambs," He recognized the claim of the child and emphasized the duty of ministering to these who hold first place in the kingdom. It was this appeal of the children that called the Woman's Board into being and in gathering little children into day schools, where they were taught Bible stories as well as schooling the teacher acted the part of the mothers in leading the children to Jesus.

In a primitive day school which I visited twenty years ago, a dear motherly woman had gathered around her about twenty-five children of various ages. She had not heard of the Montessori system, but she had very similar ideas of her own, and believed in letting the children do much as inclination dictated. One small boy chose to lie on his back on a front bench and kick up his heels, and as I looked out of the open door on the beautiful spring landscape, the sunshine, the singing birds calling to play and frolic, I sympathized with those kicking heels. That little boy did not learn his primer lesson that morning but by daily contact with his teacher and through the love of her dear mother heart, he learned of that greater love that had inspired her to go to an isolated field to feed His lambs.

The day school is the first step on the high road of learning, and as we rejoice when the child in the home learns to walk alone, we are exceedingly glad when a community advances to the position where it can support its own public school; then the Woman's Board changes the character of its work or withdraws to center its effort in establishing boarding schools which will serve a wider community, or the field may have been made ready for a pastor.

The day schools of the Woman's Board number twenty, with an enrollment of 1,784, which are divided practically into two groups, one group located in New Mexico, the other in Cuba. Our schools in Cuba are in populous towns and are quite democratic in character, there being pupils of all grades of intelligence and social standing. There are many public schools in Cuba, but as 50 per cent of the children are unprovided for, the mission school enters upon no competition, and the tuition very nearly meets current expenses.

In New Mexico the day schools are in isolated Mexican plazas, often twenty-five or fifty miles from the railroad and at an elevation of 8000 or 9000 feet. They minister to small communities and in attendance range from twenty-five to seventy-five pupils each. But the influence of teachers and pupils upon community life in these small towns is very great. In one plaza windows began to appear in solid adobe walls after talks on hygiene; the benefits of fresh air and sunshine, neatness, accuracy, and promptness are lessons learned through observation and example.

A year or more ago a bill was introduced into the legislature of New Mexico requiring the elementary grades in the public schools of the state to be taught in Spanish. If that law had passed, we would have had a Spanish population growing up in our Southwest. As it now stands teachers are required to understand Spanish, thus they are of native stock and many of them illy prepared. In our mission schools we emphasize patriotism.

It is interesting to watch the development of these day school pupils as they venture out into the world beyond their plaza towns. From one school twelve boys are now at Menaul and next year three more will be added, while several girls have been sent to Allison-James. Another teacher, in reporting that former pupils of her day school have made good, says that two are now preaching, four are teaching, two are attending normal school, and one is in the navy; others are leading useful lives at home, on farms, etc.

Some years ago a graduate of Menaul was put up for office of tax receiver by the politicians. Having elected him, they expected to have their way with him, but when the time came for payment of taxes and they handed out their checks for the amounts always previously paid, he declined to accept them, saying, "No, the property is appraised now at its true valuation." "We put you in," they reminded him, "and we can put you out." But his firm reply was, "So long as I am appraiser there will be an honest appraisal." And there was, though he lost his position.

"The love of the children for the Bible and their interest in their Bible study is the most inspiring feature of the work," writes one teacher, and this Bible training is stressed in

every grade. So in the day schools the pupils are learning to take the first steps in their approach to Him who said: "I am the Way."

"No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." The pupils of our schools are learning to travel the way of truth, honesty, and brotherly love.

The Boarding School—Preparation for Service

Address by Miss Anna Bell Stewart, principle of Langdon Memorial School, Mt. Vernon, Kentucky, who spoke not for one school or one field, but for all boarding schools of the Woman's Board

IT is hard for one whose whole heart and soul and strength and mind are focused on one particular boarding school and who loves the concrete, to discuss in the abstract the work of all our boarding schools, and the plan, for seeking out, developing, and training leaders.

By gradual development the schools of our Board have not only kept pace with the needs presented by our changing social and industrial conditions but I am proud to say have kept in the van. I believe that they were among the first in the South to introduce intelligence and educational tests and definitely to construct their program on the findings.

We, of the boarding schools, are continually on the lookout—aided by our several community workers—for bright students who have natural endowment for genius and leadership but who, lacking proper environment, remain undeveloped. In the boarding school we have our students with us twenty-four hours a day instead of the six hours or possibly one hour of the day school or community worker. Our students are trained, as it were, by the laboratory method—working out the problem on the spot. Not only classroom work and housekeeping, but social life, and even eating and sleeping may be supervised if necessary.

In New York City a few weeks ago, a brilliant lecturer convincingly maintained that a child's chances for life and health in the southern mountains and in our western deserts are vastly poorer than in even the worst city slums, so it is not surprising that our schools operating in this territory find work along health lines necessary. I can give figures for only one of our schools. In Langdon School this year, over three-quarters of the students had hookworm, that dread disease of our southern mountains—and hookworm is not an entrance requirement either. Always from six to ten per cent have trachoma, the highly con-

tagious eye disease which invariably results in blindness in the individual and infection of others unless cured by operation and treatment; and this year, one-third of our school family had tonsils and adenoids so diseased as to interfere seriously with health and school activity. Nor are we so free from the social evil and venereal diseases among our exceptional peoples that we can ever be off our guard or blind to inherited disease that may come to us. Often it is necessary to give the Wasserman blood test.

An important part of the work of the first six or eight weeks is to make every possible effort to cure physical disease and to teach that our bodies are the Temple of the Living God. Physicians, skilled surgeons, and various State Boards of Health have aided in this work, and teachers have undertaken their wholly unexpected duties at the operating table with blanched faces, perhaps, but with a determined purpose. Quarantine for contagious diseases is almost unknown among our exceptional peoples—Mexicans, Indians, Alaskans, and those of each of our home mission fields. The whole country-side come in to see the smallpox or scarlet fever patient. This winter a mountain child returned after Christmas, coming directly from a smallpox patient whom she had been nursing. Unfortunately she failed to mention this fact for several days. She then had the doubtful pleasure of "starting something"—a varioloid epidemic. Only two of our students had been vaccinated for smallpox before entering the school.

Teaching cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation is quite as important as remedying defects caused by their lack. One child naively confessed to having had only one bath within her memory before entering the school. She was doubtless one of many—the others being less communicative.

Morality among our un-churched exceptional people must be encouraged, so our students are given instruction in social hygiene and home science and in their duty to the race and to themselves as individuals. I know of no course given in our schools that has been productive of greater good than this.

In the meantime classroom work progresses. I believe it is the aim in all of our schools to follow the state course of study and do it thoroughly. In our own county each year for four years it has been a Langdon girl who has stood highest in the state examinations and who has held highest rank in our local high school.

The New Mexico State Superintendent of Public Instruction is quoted as most highly commending the work of the rural teachers sent out from our Allison-James School. The same is true elsewhere. Our greatest difficulty lies in keeping superintendents and school directors at bay until our students have finished their training.

Not only do we provide for this phase of instruction but in our boy's schools, farming, dairying, or the useful trades are taught. I have never seen more perfect work than the furniture, hammered brass, and shop work of the boys of the Sheldon Jackson School. The engineers on the Alaska steamers are mostly our graduates and these also hold the responsible positions in the canneries. They were the volunteers in the World War, when their friends trained in government schools were slow to respond. The same is true of Menaul boys who showed a patriotism unknown among their fellows. These boys, as teachers, are standing out for Christian principles in many of the public schools of New Mexico.

In the schools for girls, home-making is not forgotten. No one receives her diploma until she has completed the course in cooking, serving, scrubbing, cleaning, laundry work, etc. The domestic course is supplemented in most of our schools, including even the Sheldon Jackson in far Alaska, by a model cottage in which a small group of older students live and

under supervision do all the buying, planning of meals, cooking, and housework. The students in turn are the head of the home, spiritually, socially, and financially, and by shouldering these responsibilities gain the poise valuable to our young leaders.

Our sewing lessons result in real clothes.



COURSES IN HOME-MAKING ARE A REQUIREMENT IN OUR BOARDING SCHOOLS

From the lowest grade, making garments is required, and in the graduating class students make every article of wearing apparel that can be homemade, some of them being models of exquisite needlework.

Our students are taught to play. Time was when we thought play useful only as working off surplus energy;

just as foolish a theory as that Corot's magnificent landscapes were painted to work off surplus paint. Play is useful. It is our most valuable stimulus to mental and physical alertness, to close attention, and to cooperation.

Training along social lines is an important part of our program. Indeed the manners of our students and graduates have seemed to attract the home people more than anything else; we believe that their poise and courteous bearing will be an asset in any walk of life. In many communities they have been able to transform the social life by substituting a *good* good time, for a questionable or a *bad* good time.

A worker writes from one of our western schools, "It would thrill the hearts of the supporters of the work to see the spirit in which our students enter into the religious work." It is an atmosphere like that prophesied of old where they "that feared the Lord spake often one to another." A guest from the Moody Bible Institute, in visiting one of the elementary schools said that she had never seen such Bible work nor such enthusiasm. The longest period every day in the week is not enough to satisfy some, and many requests come for an extra session after the light bell or at 5:30 A.M.

Can you believe that we have actually had in our schools, students who at the age of thirteen or fourteen had never heard the name of Christ, that out of twenty new pupils in a certain fourth and fifth-grade Bible class last fall,

only two had ever heard the story of Jesus? Those two were from the community stations maintained by our Board. They are hungry to be taught—to be trained in Christian Endeavor Societies, in our church membership training classes, in the prayer meetings that you might call crude but that are satisfying to our souls. Good voices are being sought out and trained to sing the Gospel at home.

Responsibility in the matter of stewardship is an important feature in the training of those whose dealings have been largely by barter. Giving has in some of our schools become a real joy and has resulted in gifts to our own mission boards averaging two dollars or more a year, mostly the result of work of hand or brain or of meals sacrificed. The spirit of giving grows and follows them through life.

In closing, may I tell of two sisters? The elder, having successfully finished a course in a school not based on the principles of ours, found herself helpless to remedy conditions in a home where parents were ignorant and hopelessly dirty. After two or three unsuccessful

visits she deserted the home and gave up what should have been her first work. The little sister, after one term in one of the schools of our Board, returned to her home and these were the results reported by her older sister after a brief visit: clean house (one room), parents attempting cleanliness in matter of clothing at least, comfortable meal with table tastefully and carefully set, a blessing asked upon the food, meal well served ending with a simple dessert made by the small reformer. "A little child" had led them, for she had been in a school where Christian training and home-making are not forgotten, where responsibility for others is emphasized and where initiative and leadership are developed and expected.

Dear friends, the product of our laboratory—the boarding school—is well worth the effort, the time, and the money expended, for the output is in saved souls, reclaimed bodies, trained hands and brains, transformed homes, and in a vital dynamic force functioning in every community represented.

The Theme of Devotional Study

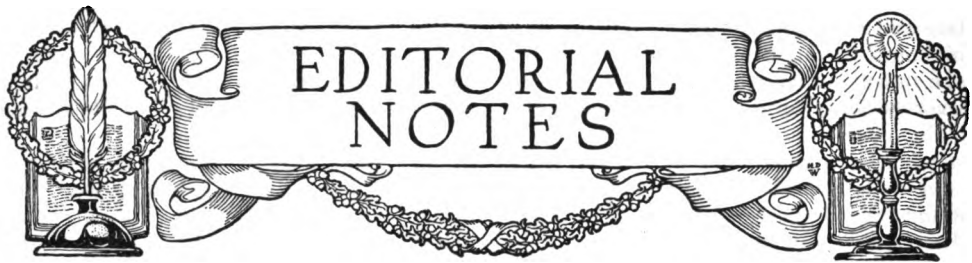
Conducted by MRS. SAMUEL SEMPLE, vice-president of Pennsylvania Synodical Society

THE devotional services during the meetings of the Woman's Board were planned as a unit, and consisted of a series of studies from the Book of the Revelation. They were not offered as an exposition of the prophetic mysteries of the book, but as devotional interpretations of its unfolding visions.

The first study, from the first chapter, presented the thought of the unity of the Church in Christ in all its diversity of name, activities, and personalities, and also of the guardianship and guidance of Christ for all the "angels" or active principles of the Church. The second study, from the fourth chapter, presented the throne of power of the universe—God the center of power and creation today, even as from the beginning, no less to be depended upon now than in the ages past. The third study was based upon the fifth chapter, and presented the Lamb before the throne—not the conquering lion, but the Lamb bearing the wounds of sacrificial love—as the only one adjudged worthy to open the Book of Destiny. The thought specially emphasized was the comfort in the assurance that it is Christ who presides over the unfolding destinies of the world. The fourth study was drawn from the

fourteenth and seventeenth chapters, and presented the judgment passed by the Lamb on the mount, when sacrificial love draws the line between the two great opposing forces in the universe, and where the great assurance given is that righteousness shall finally and absolutely triumph. The last study was from the twenty-first and twenty-second chapters of the Revelation, and considered the vision of the Bride of the Lamb. The figure used was interpreted through the fact that the bride is the complement; and the teaching indicated was that the life of Christ, the Lamb, is not complete unless it finds its complement in the bride, the New Jerusalem, a redeemed civilization. The things that are pictured in the New Jerusalem as having passed away are the things that have marred the world's life; and those things which are given as the marks of its beauty and perfection are the things for which true civilization has striven even in its physical aspects.

Throughout the development of these progressive studies it was insisted that these messages, given first to the sorely troubled world of John's day are equally needed by, and applicable to, the world of today.



EPOCH-MAKING was the gathering of Presbyterians at Philadelphia, May, 1920, when almost every day was marked by some event of far-reaching significance. Foremost in the sessions of the General Assembly was consideration of the Interchurch World Movement and the union of branches of the Presbyterian Church, while consolidation of the Women's Foreign Boards and their Jubilee, and the first Biennial Meeting of the Woman's Home Board were landmarks in the history of woman's work.

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ON the notable occasion of the union of the six Woman's Foreign Boards in the new Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which took place at the close of the "Jubilee," May 25th, it was particularly significant of the bonds of cordial regard existing between the home and foreign bodies of women that during the formation of the new organization, Mrs. F. S. Bennett, president of the Home Board, presided as chairman. After election of the members of the new board and of the president, Miss Margaret Hodge, and her associate officers, informal greetings were very happily extended from the Woman's Board of Home Missions by Mrs. D. Everett Waid who presented to the new president a basket filled with flowers—a "mountaineer" basket from North Carolina, by the way—and an invitation to the new board to be luncheon guests of the Woman's Board of Home Missions on the occasion of their first meeting in New York.

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WHEN at the recent General Assembly the Welsh Presbyterian Church was merged with the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., leaders of the former felt that the greatest hour in their history had been reached. As they said, they came not as a large body but as a healthy body theologically. The service with which the merger was effected was emblematic of the fervent group of Welsh Presbyterians who were welcomed to the larger fold and was a very beautiful and affecting ceremony. The twenty

Welsh delegates present marched to the platform where they were introduced to the commissioners. The great audience sang "Blest be the tie that binds," and the Welshmen responded with a hymn sung in their native tongue. The union of churches was then formally ratified and after remarks by Rev. John Hammond, the moderator of the Welsh branch, Dr. William H. Roberts, the stated clerk of the General Assembly for many years, in his wheel-chair occupying the center of the platform, spoke to his Welsh brothers and to the Assembly, his voice carrying, in spite of ill health, a vigorous message of gratification that his lifelong desire to witness the union of these bodies had been consummated, and asking that the welcome to the newcomers be not only a hearty one on that platform but in all the synods and presbyteries of the country. By the merger, 15,000 communicants are transferred to the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., with 150 churches, 100 ministers, sixteen presbyteries, and six synods. To the women of these newly affiliated Welsh churches we would extend through our pages cordial greeting with assurance of warm welcome as workers among the women of the Church.

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UNION of the Southern Presbyterian Church (the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.), the Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, and Scotch Covenanters with the Northern Church (the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.), was also consummated at the Assembly. This latter union, however, is federal rather than organic, each church retaining its own Assembly and form of government. It may be considered the forerunner of yet closer union.

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FOR many months will be passed on the spirit and the challenge of the first Biennial Meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, which was held in the Tenth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, May 19, 20, 21, and 23. Large attendance, fair weather, fine programs, and, withal, a spirit of earnest devotion to the cause, conspired to make the occa-

sion one which it was a privilege to attend. Delegates and visitors in large numbers from distant as well as nearby states were present, and in spite of counter attractions at the meetings of General Assembly there was fine attendance at all gatherings of the women. While there is no way of definitely measuring the outcome, it is, nevertheless, certain that the life of societies throughout the country must be quickened as a result of the information, inspiration, and stimulus carried back to them.

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ON the first afternoon which was given over to greetings, roll call, and brief reports of administrative officers at headquarters, Mrs. John Harvey Lee, president of the Woman's Foreign Board of Philadelphia, who presented greetings from the oldest corporate woman's board to the youngest, paid fine tribute to Mrs. Bennett as our president not only, but as chairman of General Council. Her experience led her to adapt familiar words to "All boards work together for good." Greetings were also extended by Mrs. Bion B. Williams in behalf of Pennsylvania Synodical Society and Mrs. J. A. Blair for Philadelphia Presbyterian Society. To all Mrs. Bennett made response.

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SOMETHING of the brilliancy of the program may be understood when one is acquainted with the personnel of the speakers, and can imagine the vigorous presentation and personal magnetism which accompanied the addresses. There was John Willis Baer, retiring moderator; Mr. Samuel Guy Inman, executive secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, whose story of Santo Domingo has all the attraction of a new and vital subject; Mrs. Roswell Miller, daughter of Dr. W. C. Roberts, former secretary of the Board of Home Missions, whose recent visit in Porto Rico gave up-to-date contact with needs and remedies; Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the Board of Home Missions; Dr. W. B. Hollingshead of the Interchurch World Movement; Mr. Marshall C. Allaben, superintendent of schools of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. From the membership of the Woman's Board there were such well-known and popular speakers as Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Mrs. D. Everett Waid, Mrs. H. C. Louderbough, Miss Emma Jessie Ogg, Miss V. May White, and Miss Annie Hyatt, all of whom have visited many of our mission fields and speak with the vividness of personal intimacy with their subjects, whether related to the field or to the work of local, presbyterial, or synodical societies or the Board. Among mission-

aries were Miss Florence Stephenson, Miss Anna Bell Stewart, Miss Helen Dingman, Mr. Charles H. Johns. Officers of presbyterial and synodical societies and administrative officers of the Board also had part in the program.

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THREE leading elements helped to unify the different sessions; at each Mrs. F. S. Bennett, president, presided; the Biennial Hymn, "Lift up your heads, ye gates of brass," was sung at every gathering, and the devotional services were led by one person, Mrs. Samuel Semple, who developed most helpfully a series of studies on the Book of the Revelation. Topics were so correlated on the program that a distinct impression of thorough consideration of the work was left with hearers: the Wednesday evening meeting was for young people as was also the union home and foreign mission program on Saturday evening; Thursday morning was given to consideration of educational work; the afternoon to community and medical work; Friday morning to "new ventures," the afternoon to the challenge of today from varied viewpoints, the climax being reached in Mrs. Bennett's address, "What Next?" when she assembled the outstanding features of all sessions. On Sunday the usual vesper service took on new color from the presence of several former pupils whose messages were evidence of paying investment. Thus not only was educational, community, and medical work of yesterday and today summarized in the forceful presentations of the four days program, but new ventures recently entered upon were set forth, and the untouched, unlimited opportunities of the future were glimpsed.

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THE status of women in regard to official positions in the Presbyterian Church was a subject for consideration at General Assembly, the matter being submitted by the committee appointed a year ago, Dr. S. Hall Young, chairman. By recommendation of the Committee an overture is to be sent from the Assembly to the presbyteries, asking whether it is their desire that the constitution of the Presbyterian Church be so changed as to admit women as elders and deacons. The subject is, therefore, open for discussion during the year. Were the constitution thus amended, women elders would be eligible for election as delegates to presbytery, synod, and General Assembly. The committee received hundreds of letters from leading men and women in the Church, a large majority favoring ordination of women. However, it was felt best not to bring up that matter until the present question is decided.

Scripture Study

A MESSAGE of preparation for service was given by Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe at the opening of the Vesper Service on Sunday afternoon. On the soul's attitude, *I have set the Lord always before me*, she based the first part of her theme—MAN'S SETTING. "If a photograph on a dresser can make home out of a hall bedroom, so God's presence can make heaven out of earthly conditions." Mrs. Radcliffe likened the presence of God in its power to a great white dazzling background always and ever before us, revealing to the soul its duty, which too often after seeing we ignore or deplore in performance. The seeing soul is so enlightened that it chooses to do—and so comes GOD'S SETTING. *He will set my feet upon a rock*. We all know what it is to step from shifting thinking to the rock of decision. There is conviction and decision and security which make the formerly timid soul, lost in the sandy wastes of responsibility, stand on the rock and even set the face like a flint against evil and wrong outside and flaccid self-centeredness within. There never was a time when we needed the rock of conviction, firmness, and security more than at present.

We have promise not only of security but of largeness. *"He will set my feet in a large place."* With decision will come growth, development, enrichment. His presence will mean wonderful broadening and refining of human relationships with no place for narrowness. The affections, the pleasures, the possibilities of life become glorified and the Christian a world Christian, an inter-world Christian.

"He will set me before an open door." It may mean stooping and groping along dingy passageways to fulfillment and sunshine and windswept spaces. But the doorway of common duty leads to the throne room, and as we think of that olden lintel with the blood of the Lamb making all within safe, so, too, the one who passes through to service for the Lamb of God, is safe in his purpose for life and the increasingly blessed duties for which the work stands. "He will open such doors of usefulness," said Mrs. Radcliffe, "as you and I have never dreamed of. With the Lord always before us, who can hesitate? Standing in this promise, rejoicing in widening spheres, let us pass through the open door to His work."

* * * *

Missionaries and former pupils spoke briefly at Vesper Service. The faces of representatives of three Spanish-speaking groups, New Mexicans, Porto Ricans, Cubans, appear on these pages. Mr. Cordova, a graduate of Menaul, answered his own query: "What has Menaul done for me?" "I can best tell that by comparing myself with others who grew up with me. If I had stayed at home, I would probably be doing what they are doing, herding sheep, working on the railroad, living a poor, limited life. When I finished school two courses were open, one to go out into the world and make money, the other to

go out into the world and help. I chose the latter. I had gained the desire to inspire others, to lift, to point the way to the Master of men who is beckoning to all of us." Mr. Cordova is instructor in Spanish at Normal and Collegiate Institute, a school which furnishes many workers for different fields under the Woman's Board.

Helping the Community Find Itself

From the remarks by HELEN H. DINGMAN

IT has been the ideal at Smith, Kentucky, to establish a small boarding school which will form the nucleus of a community work. As a recognition of our good school at Smith, the county has this year built a model one-teacher school which will be run under our supervision and used as a demonstration in that section. A great additional opportunity has come to us in the supervision of fourteen little public schools grouped around Smith as a center—schools up in the hollows. It takes one hundred and forty miles on horseback to visit these little schools in the remote coves.

Many have been my experiences in the big field that this work has opened up to us. One result is that this year we are building a teacherage at Hurst, four miles from Smith, and are placing a trained teacher and community worker there.

Not only do we want to have good schools in these fourteen different communities, but we also wish to start a chain of Sunday schools. At present we have three, one at Hurst, one at Day Branch, and one at Smith. Then we have our little community church at Smith. This year out of its budget of \$500, over \$100 was given to missions. Last year, our cooperative store paid five per cent dividends and this year seven and one-half per cent on the amount of purchases to shareholders. Every member in one family is a stockholder.

On each Fourth of July, Smith is hostess to all the communities round about. The first year there were one hundred and fifty people present from ten different communities, and last year there were five hundred in attendance from fifteen communities. This year we are expecting a thousand.

Smith, as a community center in the mountains of Kentucky, is teaching the value of friendship and cooperation.

"A Land in Need of Everything"

Mr. Samuel Guy Inman, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin-America spoke concerning a new work, the proposed program for Christian effort in Santo Domingo. This subject was considered in articles in the June HOME MISSION MONTHLY and Mr.



Evangeline Lugo, a Porto Rican girl educated in our school at Mayaguez and later Miss Hazen's assistant teacher



Delfido Cordova

Inman's book, to which attention was also called in that number, is again suggested for full and valuable information. Having recently investigated conditions on this island, Mr. Inman said that while diplomats may discuss and criticize it is brought back to the Church of Christ as never before to act. "All things are yours," said the apostle, and after trying all things we are back to failure just so far as we have left Jesus Christ out of life.

United States officials govern the island, control newspapers, and United States marines keep order. It is an island dominated by the military element of the United States without anything being done to interpret the Christian ideals of our country. "We cannot take American marines out of Santo Domingo until we put American missionaries into Santo Domingo."

Mr. Inman urged that the Church adopt and follow out a large program. "What shall we do?" he asked. "We believe in cooperation. This is one of the last virgin missionary fields of the world. Let us put out a program of helpfulness without attempting to teach anything of denominational divisions. There is only one way to have influence with these island people, and that is through the establishment of permanent institutions that show we mean to stay."

Educational Work Among Negroes

MRS. J. A. SAVAGE, OF ALBION ACADEMY, FRANKLINTON, N. C., SPOKE FOR THE SCHOOLS AMONG HER OWN PEOPLE. A PORTION OF HER REMARKS ARE HERE GIVEN

The Presbyterian Church has done much for the uplift of my people in the days that lie behind. In the section from which I come we are almost wholly dependent on the church schools for leadership. Quite all of the teachers in the rural schools have been trained in some denominational school and all denominations operating schools deserve praise. We are endeavoring to develop Christian character and real manhood and womanhood. The boarding schools are Christian homes out of which the boys and girls go to their old homes and communities to carry simple lessons of cleanliness, sanitation, economy, thrift, and religion. It is a delight to notice the changes wrought in the old cabin life. Formerly, when a window pane was broken out anything was stuffed in its place, paper, boards, rags, even pillows. Now the boys, and the girls as well, know how to put in new window panes. Boisterous crowds of young people formerly hung about railroad stations. Where mission

schools have had their influence these conditions are of the past and orderliness and decorum now prevail.

We are learning to be busy thinkers and active doers, but our boarding schools lack room and equipment, last year, earnest boys and girls being denied entrance because there was not accommodation for them. The situation may be appreciated when we tell you that three girls slept in all of our double beds at Albion Academy and nearly one hundred boys were packed in one small industrial building. In spite of this every one seemed happy to stay, for this was their one chance. All of our schools are crowded with eager students. Buildings are needed, and deserving pupils require help that they may finish courses in our boarding schools, some of them to enter the ministry and other professions. We thank the women of the Church for the splendid success of the work already undertaken. To those who think the problem too hard, and that the Negro cannot be civilized and Christianized, we commend the motto of the American Navy, "It can't be done: here it is!" We have the results.



Pura Carrillos, a Cuban who received her higher training at Normal and Collegiate Institute, Asheville, N. C., and there determined on a life of usefulness. She is now a trained nurse

Recommendations

PART OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINDINGS

IN addition to acknowledgment of courtesies extended to the Woman's Board of Home Missions and delegates by the local churches the Findings of the Committee as deduced from the addresses, reports, and surveys heard, from observation and discussion during these few days, fall under four headings: Executive, Finance, Education, Spiritual Power.

Executive

1. *Leadership needed.* In view of the enlarged numbers both at home and on the field and in growing organizations, the Findings center about the necessity of more and better equipped leaders and urge the use of all means to this end,

such as summer conferences, informing literature, and personal contact.

Are our leaders, and that means every woman who holds office, recognizing, encouraging, and searching for potential leaders in their ranks? Are all of us, today, sufficiently unselfish and trustful in our attitude toward younger women, so many of whom are being swept away into outside work?

2. *Meetings, Methods, etc.* Is our boasted efficiency being as efficient as it seemed before the great efficiency of woman's war organizations was evidenced? Are we learning all we can from the lessons of the past five years and keeping ahead, not beside or behind, other organized work?

3. Has an outsider or a critical insider a right to expect the best at auxiliary or other public meeting?

Finance

The Committee suggests that the program leaflet, "Irregular Giving," be presented at each earliest possible auxiliary or presbyterial meeting, and that in illustration the quarterly payments of last year of the individual auxiliary or presbyterial society be given to point the moral.

The Committee also suggests that the frank, open study and discussion of stewardship of time, talent, influence, or money is profitable.

The cheapening of the word "sacrifice" in relation to money is a dangerous tendency almost amounting to sacrilege. The Committee recommends that the distinction between the negation of self-denial and the active principle of sacrifice be developed, believing that if genuine sacrifice is practiced in all phases of our work, financial increases will be met.

Education

The findings first center about the child, the greatest asset of the church; the privileged child must be studied as well as the child of the slum or the child of the alien that there may be further church leadership. Organization, enrollment, and missionary education of the children of the church has been given to the woman's auxiliary, and the Committee calls them to recognize the responsibility as stated in the Standard of Excellence.

It is urged that missionary women assume their new civic duties in steadiness and in the fear of God, with no disloyalty to former duty, that the work of our Board in Christian Americanization be enlarged and its patriotic appeal emphasized.

Spiritual Power

The Committee records its appreciation of Mrs. Semple's helpful studies as inspiring to faith and courage.

The findings are: That more thought and time and where possible continuous theme, be given to the devotional service of our meetings, national, synodical, presbyterial, and auxiliary.

That there be renewed strengthening of prayer in and before all meetings; that intercessory groups be formed to pray for the individual women, apparently unreachable otherwise, who compose two-thirds of the women of the Presbyterian Church.

That the releasing of power for service in lines executive, financial, and educational will come only with the deepening and broadening and en-

riching of the spiritual life of the last woman in the last church.

"Be strong and of good courage, and do it; fear not, nor be dismayed; for the Lord God will be with thee; He will not fail thee, nor forsake thee until thou hast finished all the work for the service of the House of the Lord."

Committee on Findings

Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, President Baltimore Synodical, Chairman; Mrs. B. F. Edwards, California; Mrs. E. S. Porter, Kentucky; Mrs. Bion B. Williams, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. F. Dickens-Lewis, Ohio; Mrs. I. D. Mishoff, Wisconsin; Mrs. A. A. Reed, Colorado; Mrs. L. L. Uhls, Kansas; Mrs. Willard Weld, Minnesota.

The Interchurch World Movement

PROBABLY no subject in many years has brought forth more serious consideration on the floors of the Assembly than the advisability of withdrawing from the Interchurch World Movement. At the conclusion of long debate the plan which was adopted, reads, in part:

"First—That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church decline to incur any further financial obligation for the Interchurch World Movement, as now organized and controlled; that it terminate its relationship with the said movement and withdraw any representative it may have therein.

"Second—that the General Assembly authorize the Executive Commission to take immediate steps to provide for the payment by the Presbyterian Church of the amount already underwritten in behalf of the Interchurch World Movement as authorized by the Executive Committee or of such part of that amount as may still be owing.

"Third—That official notice of this action be given to the Interchurch World Movement, to the New Era Committee and to the boards and agencies of the Presbyterian Church.

"Fourth—Realizing the deep and widespread feeling in the Church that some definite agency of a cooperative character should be in operation, and in order to give further effect to the action of the Assembly of 1919, the General Assembly contribute to the Interchurch World Movement, when properly reorganized, for the year 1920-21, the sum of \$100,000 in equal quarterly installments, to be used for the payment of its current operating expenses for said period, and for no other purpose. * * * * * If in the judgment of the Executive Commission the relations of the General Assembly and the reorganized Interchurch World Movement shall at any time become such as to make probable the operation of liabilities in excess of the amount herein provided for, the Executive Commission shall have power to terminate such relationship.

"Fifth—The General Assembly in no manner recognizes its liability for any indebtedness not specifically authorized by it.

"Sixth—The Executive Commission is authorized to select persons who shall represent the General Assembly in its cooperative work with said movement; and the Commission shall have full discretion as to the manner in which said representatives shall function with the representatives of other agencies affiliated with said movement."



S. CATHERINE RUE

From Annual Report of Woman's Board

BECAUSE the progress of every business enterprise is based upon its financial income, the Literature Department has peculiar pleasure in announcing that receipts of the last twelve months give a larger total than ever before reported. The amount is \$15,523.87, an advance of \$4,512.18 over last year which was the largest sum of any year's account.

New York Synodical Society continues to lead in the amount of literature used. Pennsylvania appears next on the list. Then follow New Jersey, Illinois, California, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri. All are conspicuously in advance of last year, but the greatest increase is represented in the receipts from New Jersey which are over fifty per cent in advance of the total of a year ago, the largest in her history. This progress is due to increasing activity in local societies along all lines of service.

The sales of the "Year Book of Prayer" are the best in the history of this annual. The entire edition unfortunately became exhausted about March 1st, 1920, after we had sent out approximately 16,000 copies. The income from its spiritual uplift, as it is being used by many faithful ones who remember the missions and missionaries mentioned in it, is beyond computation.

The sale of textbooks for mission study classes has contributed much to the success and activity of the year.

Our Board has done less printing than usual, but the cost of that done has exceeded past years. We have issued 520,438 copies of leaflets and pamphlets, chiefly new publications, as only nineteen reprints appeared among them.

We look forward to another year of large advance. With an increase of 52,000 members in local societies during the year just closed there will be unprecedented opportunities to teach and lead these new missionary women into larger service by the use of our publications.

Helps for the Summer

This month's topic is particularly important because it offers to every local society an opportunity to compare its work with that of the great national organization. The new report of the Woman's Board of Home Missions will make this possible. A new leaflet entitled "Woman's Work

in Home Fields" by Mrs. D. E. Waid, shows how the Board has grown from small beginnings. This will aid in surveying national results. In recounting the results of the local society we recommend that a comparison be made with the "Standard of Excellence for Local Auxiliaries," the "Star Plan," and "The Home Mission Monthly Apportionment." New leaflets on the last two subjects will be ready August 15th. All three leaflets will be furnished without charge.

Medical work is the special object assigned for the summer offering and "A Glimpse at Medical Missions" is the new leaflet describing this work. We offer this without charge in sufficient numbers for distribution with collection envelopes for summer offerings. Send in your order at once.

For summer reading we recommend "Summer Days" (2c.) which shows how one society put new interest into summer missionary programs, "Circulating Library of One Book" (2c.) that gives a novel method for using missionary textbooks.

The August topic is most essential for consideration because every woman's society should give special attention to the cultivation of missionary interest among the children of the Church. Helpful leaflets on this subject are "The Home Mission Ladder," "Hints for Organizing Light Bearers," "Westminster Guild in Outline for Chapters and Circles" (5c.), and "Missionary Mothers" (3c.). "Growing up in America," a little booklet of six stories, will be supplied without other charge than postage for distribution among Light Bearers and Little Light Bearers as long as the supply lasts.

The new textbooks for mission study are now ready. "The Church and the Community" (50c. in paper, 75c. in cloth) will be used by women's societies and Westminster Guilds. "Serving the Neighborhood" (50c. paper, 75c. cloth) has been prepared especially for young people, and "Mr. Friend-o'-Man" (40c. paper, 60c. cloth) is the special book for juniors. We commend all of these to societies and we trust plans for mission study may be developed during the summer and that all organizations may be ready for work in the early autumn.

Do not forget the Star Plan. Every society that has won star honors in past years is entitled to try for the next star on the list. Send for our new leaflet "How to Win Star Honors in 1920-21," ready after August 15th.

Excerpts from Forty-first Annual Report

The full report of the Woman's Board of Home Missions may be secured from headquarters upon request.
The outlook on the mission field by the superintendent of schools is of particular interest.

Foreword

MABEL M. SHEIBLEY, Assistant Secretary

THE Woman's Board of Home Missions entered upon the year 1919-1920 with a new vision of its opportunity for service and a new appreciation of its responsibility for the world task of the Church. It had studied its field of effort; it had faced the crying need for better health and the growing demand for Christian education among those whom it desired to serve; in faith and prayer it had enlarged its program. And it found the women of the Church ready. Opportunity and responsibility quickened interest; membership increased; women's societies were organized in churches in which the women had never been organized before; the organization of societies for young people and children became a matter of deep and active interest and leaders were found as a result; large groups of women came together for mission study and prayer; gifts increased and the enlarged program was made possible.

Without doubt this increased interest in its own work was a definite expression of the immediate and enthusiastic response of the Board to co-operate in the large movements of the Church. Through its cooperation with the New Era Movement it had repeated opportunity throughout the year to present its field of service and its program as a vital part of the program of the whole Church. Through its workers on the field the Board shared in the home missions survey and through its representatives it was privileged to attend and take part in the nation-wide conferences of the Interchurch World Movement. When called upon the Board has cooperated actively in furnishing speakers for these larger movements in order that it might do its part in proclaiming the immediate need for a larger service on the part of the Church.

† The Board closes the year with thanksgiving to God; total receipts, including \$80,137.32 received in tuition from the field and a transfer of \$16,139.99 from the Legacy Reserve Fund, amount to \$805,023.24, an increase of \$289,534.64 over last year. Expenditures for the year have been met, and a substantial balance remains in the treasury; this balance, however, represents the New Era Increase which was appropriated at the beginning of the year for buildings; these buildings are now in the process of construction or plans for their erection are being developed.

Missionary Education

MRS. M. J. GILDERSLEEVE
Secretary for Missionary Education

IN July, 1919, notification came from the New Era Movement that a department of Missionary Education would be set up which would be a clearing house for educational work. Throughout the year, the secretaries for missionary education of the four boards—Foreign, Home, Wo-

man's Foreign, and Woman's Home—have held a conference each month to plan for a larger program, greater unity of effort, and uniform announcements of missionary education. In January and February, special sessions were held in Rochester, Columbus, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago in connection with New Era Conferences. Directors for missionary education for the presbyteries met with secretaries for missionary education of the presbyterial societies to consider plans and study methods for a strong approach to local churches.

In September the organization of the Department of Missionary Education of the Interchurch World Movement called a conference with secretaries of denominational boards for intensive study of the great world needs and the best method of arousing the Church to meet these needs. While such conferences are stimulating in the team work, yet the success of Interchurch, New Era, and individual Board, depends on the faithful efforts of every secretary, from the secretary for missionary education at "156" to secretaries of the synodical, presbyterial, and local churches. Enthusiasm, consecrated leaders, and an appealing subject have contributed to our most successful year in missionary education.

The growing popularity of the Church School of Missions, where whole families have studied in the several classes, gave the young and the old a new understanding of the world call.

Missionary enrollment cards sent to headquarters show a total membership, in study classes, of 41,012.

The story of the work during the past year covers thousands upon thousands of miles traveled by the representatives of the Woman's Board. As administrative officers and field secretaries have not been able to cover all meetings for which speakers have been required, the services of many others were enlisted whose hearty cooperation we much appreciate.

Field secretaries attended twenty-three summer conferences where they conducted mission study classes and method hours, in addition to giving the field message. The increasing number of summer conferences would indicate the success with which they are meeting the needs of the churches. They have proved to be a great stimulus to young people particularly, and study class leaders are being developed.

Young People's Work

M. JOSEPHINE PETRIE
Secretary for Young People's Work

IN presenting a report of the twelve months of service the secretary of the department would make recognition of the loyal response of women and secretaries for young people who have rallied to the unique demands of reconstruction days. Church workers seemed apprehensive lest the activities of young people's organizations should fail, but the predictions have not come true.

New groups organized during the past year. 1185
 Increase in membership.....26,017
 Increase in gifts for home missions. \$34,010.50
 Secretaries, 70 synodical and 480 presbyterial.
 Secretaries—new enlistments—22 synodical, 206
 presbyterial.

The majority of secretaries for young people represent home missions, foreign missions, and the work for freedmen, and they are requested to report to each board, to the synodical secretary, the presbyterial secretary, the secretary for missionary education, the secretary for literature, and the Jubilee and New Era committees, or "Key" women.

The New Era spirit has been apparent all through the year in the creation of new constituent societies or reorganization of disbanded groups, and the number of discontinued organizations has been fewer even than during the two years of war. The primary duty of our secretaries for young people is not that of effecting new organizations but that of promoting the cause of world-wide missions in the groups already organized, and these secretaries are the first appealed to and the first to serve in all efforts of this character.

Without question the greatest encouragement of the year has been the correspondence relative to children's missionary societies. If, to adapt an old adage, a children's society a day will keep the woman's society on its way, the statistics of the past year assure the continuance of women's societies for years to come. No one disputes the fact that the future of missions "over here" and "over there" depends on the depth of the foundations laid today in these children's societies. To quote from the report of the Arkansas secretary: "If so busy there is not time for Light Bearers, we go without light. If there is a plenty of junior organizations we need not worry about the seniors."

Still another note of advance has been sounded through the year—that of increased attendance of young people at synodical and presbyterial meetings. This has been accomplished through program makers allowing longer periods for a definite presentation of their work.

It would be unfair to the secretaries if no hints of their discouragements were given, for many face problems which require patience, perseverance, and exceptional tact. Some of the more serious situations are found: (1) In churches where there are societies, but with leaders who refuse to sanction efforts toward interesting the young people in work outside the individual church; (2) In the many presbyteries where there are churches without young people's organizations of any kind; (3) In presbyteries where we find such a percentage as thirty-five churches and fifteen young people's societies; (4) Or, where there are fifty-four women's societies and only twenty-nine for young people.

"All who are interested in the Westminster Guild will rejoice in the results of the membership drive which was begun in the territory of the Board of the Northwest in November, and continued through the country in January, February, and March. Approximately twenty-one Chapters and thirty Circles have been organized since the beginning of the membership drive. This is a splendid record, and the interest which has

been awakened in the Westminster Guild will continue to bear fruit in 1920-1921. Our constant effort must be to conserve the results gained.

"A study of Annual Reports shows that the Westminster Guild is not forgetting the outstanding features of the organization, for approximately ninety-five per cent of the Chapters are definitely studying home and foreign missions and eighty per cent divide their gifts equally between home and foreign Westminster Guild objects."

Student Work

FLORENCE TYLER

Executive Secretary of Student Work

IT was agreed by all representatives that summer conferences were more interesting than ever before, owing to the eagerness of the girls to express their ideas at the open forums, where they discussed all manner of subjects in any way connected with democracy or religion. At the six conferences there were enrolled 359 Presbyterian girls out of a total enrollment of 2200. Less than one-third of these belonged to young people's organizations where missions were presented, though all but nine of them were church members.

In January, all three secretaries attended the Student Volunteer Convention in Des Moines, an epoch-making conference in many ways. Eight thousands students, from all over the world—the pick of the land—were gathered to talk over the problems facing the world and the Church in its evangelistic program.

In the month of February, work was begun on the Interchurch college campaigns. It is the concerted opinion of the three secretaries, based on their experience in these campaigns, that although very little advance work was done in the colleges, and the machinery ran far from smoothly yet the spirit of the workers was splendid, the program set up in a most effective way, and the campaigns tremendously worth while.

In summing up the work of the year, while there have been mistakes and disappointments, Student Work has taken a big step forward. A Standing Committee of the Stewardship of Life Department of the New Era Movement has been formed, that all our agencies interested in recruiting may cooperate in their work, and that each agency may know what the other agencies are doing. An Advisory Committee of the Life Work Department of the Interchurch World Movement has also been formed and the Student Committee is represented on both. The department is now working in the closest cooperation with the candidate departments of the Foreign Boards, the School Department of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, and the Board of Education.

The secretaries have made one hundred and twelve college visitations in the course of the year; eighteen of these were made by the secretaries of the Northwest and North Pacific Boards.

Even comparing the last end of the year with the first the secretaries feel that there is greater interest on the part of the students of the country in the world program than there has ever been before, that there is a greater desire to serve both at home and abroad, and that the coming year is going to show even greater advance.

The Home Mission Monthly

THEODORA FINKS, Editor

THE year has been one of unusual happenings for THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY. For the first time in the history of the magazine the publication of one number was omitted. The September topic was combined with that for October, the omission of the earlier number helping to meet the increased cost of producing the magazine. Rates to subscribers have not been raised in spite of increased expenses which have forced nearly every magazine in the country to a corresponding advance in subscription price.

A six months' leave of absence, beginning with September first, was granted Miss Theodora Finks, the editor of THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY, during which time the magazine was in charge of Mrs. H. Paul Douglass, Miss Mabel M. Sheibley, assistant secretary, preparing the editorials. To both Mrs. Douglass and Miss Sheibley much appreciation is due for having kept the magazine up to high standard.

Through the efforts of secretaries for literature and the employment of the Home Mission Monthly Apportionment Plan, an increase of 2009 subscriptions is reported for the year, making a total list of 44,760 names.

On October first, various unions in the printing trade went on a strike which continued until late in November, during which time more than two hundred magazines published in New York were forced temporarily to suspend publication. Our November issue, ready for presswork when the strike began, was rushed out as soon as the trouble was settled, but the December issue, having been delayed until mailing time for that of January, was bound under cover with January, the one magazine containing the full number of pages of the two. The result of the strike was immediate increase in the cost of printing the magazine, with still further increase when points then under arbitration were won by the pressmen. Conditions induced by the strike situation and the abnormal congestion of mails following tested the loyalty of subscribers, many saying that while they were sorry to have the magazine delayed it was well worth waiting for.

The income for the year from subscriptions was not equal to current expenses, which include not only production of the magazine, but office rent, salaries, and all items related to the magazine. However, by using the last of THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY reserve fund, laid by in earlier years, the deficit was but \$669. In view of the fact that cost of production will be very much greater during the coming months since continued advance in price in every line connected with publication is certain, the Board has placed THE HOME MISSION MONTHLY on its regular budget for the year, thus preparing to meet any difference between receipts and cost.

The Treasury

MARY WALLACE TORRENCE, Treasurer

THE financial report of the year, ending March 31, 1920, shows that total receipts for the current work of the Board were \$788,883, an increase over 1918-19 of \$273,000 or 53 per cent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM SYNODICAL SOCIETIES—For Current Work

	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920
Alabama.....	\$704.35	\$933.86	\$1,446.38
Arkansas.....	827.02	890.20	1,365.94
Arizona.....	490.46	571.96	1,060.84
Atlantic.....	4.25	93.70	100.25
Baltimore.....	18,991.06	20,224.57	31,341.85
California.....	19,314.65	20,344.07	31,863.58
Canadian.....			8.00
Catawba.....	72.00	99.62	125.50
Colorado.....	6,797.82	6,139.15	11,278.96
East Tennessee.....	3.00	7.50	14.50
Idaho.....	799.25	895.90	1,375.15
Illinois.....	21,168.29	22,325.75	37,131.22
Indiana.....	11,427.28	12,622.25	21,470.79
Iowa.....	13,746.10	14,392.80	23,540.93
Kansas.....	9,472.24	10,357.37	16,094.46
Kentucky.....	3,203.23	2,758.81	5,059.75
Michigan.....	15,634.47	15,625.60	24,485.54
Minnesota.....	13,503.59	14,501.00	23,642.37
Mississippi.....	224.46	271.00	563.94
Missouri.....	13,258.40	13,795.33	22,200.81
Montana.....	1,443.10	1,468.05	2,318.78
Nebraska.....	5,371.52	5,234.90	9,094.53
New England.....	3,305.70	3,390.25	4,218.35
New Jersey.....	33,339.16	34,176.11	54,672.02
New Mexico.....	627.28	515.00	941.51
New York.....	68,839.45	69,797.79	104,102.23
North Dakota.....	1,788.11	1,822.95	3,024.33
Ohio.....	36,855.03	39,424.13	65,354.96
Oklahoma.....	3,303.76	3,579.80	3,973.97
Oregon.....	3,396.69	3,710.61	6,363.92
Pennsylvania.....	85,388.42	87,698.85	146,289.76
South Dakota.....	2,050.30	2,591.50	3,398.74
Tennessee.....	4,134.24	4,376.76	7,149.68
Texas.....	4,156.25	4,481.64	8,470.62
Utah.....	616.31	667.00	1,010.20
Washington.....	4,434.26	4,646.50	7,424.35
West German.....	5.00	5.00	
West Virginia.....	3,863.41	3,639.12	6,439.25
Wisconsin.....	3,277.04	3,407.74	5,798.34
Wyoming.....	323.40	365.90	586.25

FROM ORGANIZATIONS

W. M. Societies.....	\$337,256.38	\$354,212.77	\$585,200.77
Y. L. and Bands.....	23,217.22	22,511.16	33,686.43
Westminster Guilds.....	15,694.17	16,705.73	27,885.64
Y. P. and C. E.'s.....	24,585.58	24,664.18	36,470.32
Sunday Schools.....	13,426.98	12,204.37	12,702.52
Churches.....	1,899.85	1,592.82	2,143.24

FROM INDIVIDUALS

Individuals.....	\$16,623.55	\$10,233.92	\$5,961.25
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY OBJECTS

	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920
Current Work.....	\$508,961.90	\$515,488.60	\$578,026.03
Current Work, New Era Increase.....			226,997.21
Buildings.....	42,035.52	22,611.56	26,301.13
Extras Transmitted.....	6,643.53	5,447.75	7,996.79
Emergency Fund.....	4,264.43	4,460.33	5,304.21
Literature Sales.....	10,794.72	11,011.69	15,523.87
Home Mission Monthly.....	19,755.92	21,295.70	22,523.90
Annuity Gifts.....	94,358.35	65,488.43	30,100.00
Legacies.....	20,670.08	18,216.43	23,818.85
Permanent Invested Fund.....	17,749.87	2,260.00	15,014.21
Work Among Immigrants.....	35,546.17	35,762.46	42,042.79
Freedmen.....	101,486.26	108,966.30	145,304.93

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES UNDER THE BUDGET FOR SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS EXCLUSIVE OF NEW ERA BUILDINGS, REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920
Alaskans.....	\$39,266.20	\$35,632.50	\$38,601.71
Indians.....	69,704.60	68,729.43	90,768.37
Mexicans.....	66,720.39	66,328.93	94,630.55
Mormons.....	39,462.50	36,587.47	47,550.27
Mountaineers.....	171,946.89	170,129.33	234,041.63
Porto Ricans.....	30,309.37	29,461.95	30,636.47
Cubans.....	11,065.14	18,623.32	38,510.70

Of the receipts for New Era Increase, \$227,000 included in the \$788,883 above, \$97,000 was expended for equipment, repairs, and improvements, \$37,000 for new buildings, and a balance of \$93,000 carried forward, subject to payment on buildings already under construction or contracted for.

During the year the following legacies were received and deposited in the

LEGACY RESERVE FUND

By action of the Woman's Board under date of May 11, 1915, it was voted that beginning with the fiscal year April 1, 1915, all legacies undesignated should be deposited in a fund to be known as the "Legacy Reserve Fund," said fund to be drawn upon for buildings, the purchase of land, and others items specifically mentioned in the action above referred to, only on vote of the Woman's Board. During the year the legacies as described below were received and deposited in this fund and expenditures were made as noted:

Balance on hand April 1, 1919.....	\$110,098.73
Legacies received during the year 1919-1920:	
Estate of Jeannette C. Springs.....	\$2,005.81
Estate of Rachel J. Wilson.....	100.00
Estate of Ciesey J. Hamsher.....	3.94
Estate of Caroline Willard.....	10,000.00
Estate of Annie P. Ledoux.....	1,870.70
Estate of Harriet A. M. Fowler.....	250.00
Estate of Fannie J. Cowan.....	2,322.70
Estate of Alma E. Beale.....	3,000.00
Estate of Charlotte T. Campbell.....	500.68
Estate of Mrs. William H. Seranton.....	100.00
Estate of Catherine L. Hogg.....	500.00
Estate of Lucy B. Perley.....	250.00
Estate of Louisa Austin.....	50.00
Estate of Cornelia Ann Chandler....	475.00
Estate of Jane M. Painter.....	2,000.00
Estate of Elisabeth Reed.....	590.22
	<u>23,818.85</u>
	\$133,917.58
Less loss on Sale Securities.....	\$13,896.14
Less Grant to Menaul School Bldgs.....	100,000.00
Less Grant to Los Angeles School Bldg.....	8,880.33
Less Grant Current Work.....	6,139.99
	<u>128,916.46</u>
Balance on hand April 1, 1920.....	\$5,001.12

ANNUITY GIFTS

An annuity gift is a fund received by the Woman's Board on which an income is guaranteed to the annuitant for life. On the death of the annuitant this fund falls into the treasury of the Board without litigation, delay, or uncertainties of courts of law.

Annuity Gifts were received during the year from:

Adams, Mrs. Sarah C. (Additional)	Stapleton, Mrs. Emily M.
Allen, Mrs. R. H.	Thomas, Miss Harriet A.
Brock, Miss Letta	Townsend, Miss Mary E.
Burrell, Mrs. Ella O.	Williams, Mrs. Alice T.
Bonner, Mrs. Abbie A.	Webb, Mrs. Millie Eddy
Brown, Miss Josephine E.	Williams, Miss Katherine R.
Beadle, Miss Anna	Total received.....
Beadle, Miss Margaret "A Friend"	\$30,100.00
Greenawalt, Mrs. Mary E.	Acknowledged in previous years.....
Goraine, Miss Margaret D.	\$201,858.09
Heffron, Miss Ella A.	\$231,958.09
Harrington, Mrs. Elizabeth	Less gifts of annuitants who died during year:
Holly, Miss Amelia A.	Mrs. Margaret S. Cadmus
Hesse, Miss Mary C.	Miss Jennie W. Davidson
Joy, Mrs. Louise A.	Mrs. Mary E. Ware
Mueller, Miss Ida L.	Mrs. R. H. Fulton
Mattoon, Mary L.	Mrs. Curtis E. Whittlesey
Parrish, Mrs. Jennie W.	\$5,200.00
Peake, Miss Mary E.	
Rutherford, Miss Elisabeth M.	Blance on hand April 1, 1920.....
Stitt, Miss Clara B.	\$226,758.09

HONORARY MEMBERS

One hundred dollars over and above regular contributions, paid into the treasury of the Board at one time, is required for an honorary membership. Twenty-five honorary members have been added to the roll within the last twelve months, making a total of three hundred and fifty-eight.

LIFE MEMBERS

Twenty-five dollars over and above regular contributions, paid into the treasury of the Board at one time, is required for a life membership. The year 1919-1920 has increased the enrollment of life members by 132 names, making a total of 379 members.

EMERGENCY FUND

The Emergency Fund is a special fund created for the purpose of aiding those workers in the mission fields who may be ill or in special need. The payment of \$1.00 by each woman's missionary society has not this year been sufficient to meet the needs, as will be seen by the following statement:

Balance brought forward April 1, 1919.....	\$2,357.06
Received from Societies, 1919-1920....	5,304.21
	<u>\$7,661.27</u>
Expended during year.....	6,578.47
Balance on hand April 1, 1920....	\$1,082.80

NEW HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS DURING 1919-1920

Names are listed under the synodical society from which the membership was presented

Baltimore	Mrs. R. L. Morrison, Detroit, Mich.	North Dakota
Mrs. Nettie G. Bradley, Washington, D. C.	Mrs. C. H. Newkirk, Detroit, Mich.	Mrs. Lavinia Fleming Gibson, Tyner, N. D.
California	Mrs. J. A. Stine, Detroit, Mich.	Ohio
Mrs. W. K. Brown, Hollister, Cal.	Mrs. J. E. Webber, Royal Oak, Mich.	Alexander Neff, Neffs, Ohio
Mrs. Andrew Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.	Mrs. W. A. Warner, Detroit, Mich.	Oklahoma
Mrs. Juliet H. Stever, Los Angeles, Cal.	Minnesota	Mrs. C. W. Kerr, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Colorado	Mrs. John N. Jackson, St. Paul, Minn.	Pennsylvania
Mrs. C. K. Powell, Colorado Springs, Colo.	Nebraska	Mrs. Margaret Alexander, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Michigan	Mrs. A. A. Halleck, Omaha, Neb.	Mrs. Margaret Gardner, Belleville, Pa.
Miss Clara T. Billings, Detroit, Mich.	New Jersey	Mrs. Michael M. McDivitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Robert S. Harris, Detroit, Mich.	Mrs. W. D. Harper, Long Branch, N. J.	Miss Nellie Morrell, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Mrs. John Hoskins, Pontiac, Mich.	New York	
	Mrs. Chas. J. North, Buffalo, N. Y.	
	Mrs. Chas. Quick, Auburn, N. Y.	

The Year's Work for Negroes

From the annual report of Mrs. W. T. Larimer, General Secretary
of the Women's Department of the Board of Missions for Freedmen

MATTHEW HENRY, that great Bible commentator, once wrote, "To a Christian man the end of one duty should be the *beginning* of another." Thus it is with the Women's Department of the Board of Missions for Freedmen. As one year closes, another opens, fraught with greater opportunities than ever before, and the work seems more urgent and more intensely interesting than in the one preceding, but is not all duty, but a blessed privilege to work and help our brothers and sisters of another color to true Christian citizenship in America.

Thousands of women in the Presbyterian Church have brought to the Master their gifts of prayer, thanksgiving, and gold—more of each than ever before in the history of mission work, in spite of the many distracting calls in home, church, and community.

Report for the year for Women's Department:

Women's societies.....	\$125,619.55	Increase	\$33,045.90
Young people's societies..	13,914.43	Increase	3,301.57
Sabbath schools.....	3,905.67	Decrease	146.17
Individuals.....	1,787.88	Increase	383.88
Legacies.....		Decrease	310.25
	\$145,227.53	Increase	\$36,274.93

Women's societies have gone "over the top," young people's societies have done nobly. Sabbath schools should send their gifts to the Board of Missions for Freedmen, hence the decrease in their column.

Number of organizations contributing:

Women's societies.....	5102	Increase	97
Young people's societies.....	1507	Increase	81

There have been no legacies in the Women's Department this year, so it is cheering to know that this increase comes from regular giving. We are learning the lesson of stewardship.

The total amount received by the Board was \$429,560.06, an increase of \$133,778.94.

The colored people in the four Negro synods under care of our Board gave:

For church work.....	\$185,196.82
For school work.....	155,373.12
For all boards.....	29,954.22
	\$370,524.16

an increase of \$121,549.62.

The New Era campaigns have been full of interest to the Negro people of the Church, and they were earnest in the work of raising their quota. Negro women are organizing missionary societies and young people's organizations. One woman wrote: "We want to have a society in every church, but we need help in knowing how to do it." Aid has been gladly given by sending literature from our Board, writing helpful letters, and getting aid from other Boards, for the Negro people want to help all.

Eleven new schools and thirty-seven new teachers were granted to supply crying needs. Even then our schools were crowded and teachers had more pupils than they could handle. It was hard to get competent teachers.

We have been able this year to reach more synodical, presbyterial and local societies in their group meetings than in any previous year. Young People's Conferences have been visited and what a pleasure it is to teach a study book to bright-eyed, eager young people, and join in their sports and good times. They will help if they know. It is our business, women, to have them know.

The Colored Workers' Conference met this year at Augusta, Ga., at "Lucy Laney's School." Vital subjects were discussed by earnest men, anxious for the best solution of problems affecting their race. Such subjects as "The New Day for Negro Women," "New Era Movement," "Inter-church," "Cause of Present Race Disturbances," were considered. The papers would do credit to any gathering of men. There was opportunity for seeing the wonderful work of Lucy Laney at Haines.

More literature has been asked for and sent than in any preceding year, in spite of the drawbacks of printing. Many have used our study book, "The Negro: An American Asset," and found it fascinating. You miss something if you have not studied it.

Boxes were a great help and gave cheer as well. Christmas boxes made many children happy and many more could have been used.

We are glad to report Miss Roberta Barr able for work again. A new Sunday school secretary of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, Miss Maude A. Kinniburgh, has helped at synodical and presbyterial meetings very acceptably.

In the past year, many things have happened to mar our peace, and you have read of the Negro question in every newspaper and magazine. The soldier has returned with a desire for education, and hoping his sisters and brothers will have a chance in this land. He asks for no special privileges, but just a man's chance, and he wants it under the flag he loves, for it was the one that made him free. Can't there be a better understanding between the races, and protection of life and property? Senator Hoar said, if we had used the *Golden Rule* with the Negro and Indian, the questions of today would have been settled long ago. In 1920 let us give them a *program* in our work and schools such as they have never had. Our apportionments will be large, but we know you will meet them in the same spirit you have this year, and success will crown your efforts.

Recently Commissioned Missionaries of the Woman's Board of Home Missions

Miss Carolina C. Drake, Oklahoma.
Miss Bessie Callendar, Missouri.
Miss Ethel Scheidmantle, Sitka, Alaska.
Miss Louise Weaver, Sitka, Alaska.
Miss Laure S. Starkey, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Miss Minnie Mason, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Miss Anna Van Hook, Chacon, New Mexico.
Miss Emma Hannan, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Mr. Charles R. McClure, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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		Westminster Guild.....	Mrs. H. C. Louderbough

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters concerning the general work should be addressed to Miss Lucy H. Dawson.
Letters concerning treasury matters, teachers' salaries, scholarships, etc., should be addressed to Miss Mary Wallace Torrence.
Letters concerning speakers and mission study classes should be addressed to Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve.
Letters concerning student work should be addressed to Miss Florence G. Tyler.
Letters concerning Westminster Guild, young people's societies, Light Bearers, and Little Light Bearers should be addressed to Miss M. Josephine Petrie.
Letters concerning applications for positions in the schools and hospitals of the Woman's Board should be addressed to Mr. Marshall C. Allaben.
Orders for leaflets, books, and maps should be addressed to Literature Department.
Letters concerning the HOME MISSION MONTHLY should be addressed as indicated on second page of magazine cover.

MEETINGS

On the third Tuesday of each month, except during June, July, and August, a public missionary meeting is held from 10.30 to 12, to which local societies are requested to send delegates. When a fifth Tuesday occurs, a prayer service is held from 10.30 to 11.30. Women from all parts of the country are cordially invited to attend these meetings, to visit the office at any time, and when possible, to unite in the daily fifteen-minute prayer service held at 12.30.
The regular business meetings of the Board are held at 10.30 a.m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, from September 15 to June 15.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

A FULL CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION

Send orders to Literature Department, Room 620, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

July Topic—"WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS"

	Price each	Per 100
Annual Report—Woman's Board of Home Missions.....		
Annual Report—Young People's Department.....	.05	\$4.50
Community Work.....	.15	12.50
Healing the Sick.....		
Summer Offering Leaflet for Medical Work....		
What Next?.....		
Woman's Work for Home Missions.....		

August Topics—"FUTURE LEADERS OF THE CHURCH"

	Price Each	Per 100
Concerning Little Light Bearers.....		
Here and There.....	\$0.05	
Hints for Organizing the Light Bearers.....		
Local and Long Distance Directory for Presbyterian Young People.....		
Missionary Mothers.....	.03	\$2.50

Patriotic Presbyterian Progress.....	.05
Reconstruction Suggestions for Young People	
Some Thrift Suggestions for Leaders of Light Bearers and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies.....	.05
Twelve Christian Endeavor Missionary Programs.....	.05
Westminster Guild in Outline for Chapters and Circles, The.....	.05
Worth While Ways to Guide Guild Girls.....	.05

September Topic—"A NATIONAL PROGRAM"

Church and the Community... pa. 50c., clo.	.75
How to Become a Star Society 1920-21.....	
Mr. Friend-o'-Man..... pa. 40c., clo.	.60
New Era Fliers (set of eight).....	
Santo Domingo and Haiti.....	.50
Serving the Neighborhood..... pa. 50c., clo.	.75
What Next?.....	

TOPICS FOR 1920

- July—Woman's Board of Home Missions:** The Year in Retrospect; Stimulus for Advance.
- August—Future Leaders of the Church:** In Schools and Colleges; In Homes; In Missions.
- September—A National Program:** Interchurch Advance; Strength through Study of Problems; Conquests of Faith.
- October—Alaska's Development:** Rich Resources; An Awakened Church; Government Recognition.
- November—New Roads in the Mountains:** Community Enterprise; Education and Application; Vigorous Leadership.
- December—In Utah:** Principles and Practice of Mormonism; Mormon Publicity; Christian Education as an Antidote.

TOPICS FOR 1921

- January—Working Dollars:** Stewardship, a Basic Fact; Converting Faith into Sight.
- February—The First American:** Changed Conditions for the Indian; Cooperation with the Government; The Indian in His Home.
- March—The New American in His New Home:** New Occasions Teach New Duties; Foreign Language Publications; The Church in Industrial Communities; The Migrant Worker.

- April—The Negro American:** The Negro's Contribution to the Nation; A Constructive Program for Just Inter-racial Relations; The Negro's Fight for Health and Recreation.
- May—The Spanish-Speaking American:** The Problem of a Foreign Language in the Southwest; Getting Together in New Mexico; Opportunities for Christian Education.
- June—A Program of Advance in the West Indies:** Cooperative Plans and Progress; Missions and Community Health; The Newest Field.
- July—The Year in Review:** Forceful Facts and Striking Statistics; The Year in Terms of Accomplishments.
- August—The Younger Generation:** Leaders and Equipment; The Church's Call to the College Girl; Building for the Future.
- September—The Year in Prospect:** A National Outlook; The Unfinished Task; Ways and Means.
- October—The Alaskan of Today:** Alaska's Contribution to the Wealth of the World; The Problem of Health; In Home and in School.
- November—Barriers and Passes in the Southern Mountains:** Products of Isolation; Ventures in Practical Education; The Community at Work for Itself.
- December—Present Day Conditions in Utah:** Mormonism, Political and Statistical; The Purpose of the Christian School in Utah.

Chicago and Philadelphia Notices—The Chicago Presbyterian Society for Home Missions holds a meeting on the third Tuesday of the month in "Assembly Hall," Stevens Building, 17 N. State Street. The business session is at 10.30 a.m., followed by devotional service at 11 a.m. Home Mission Literature may be obtainable at headquarters of the Presbyterian Society, Room 1803-a, Stevens Building. Visitors welcome.

The Home Mission Presbyterian Societies of Philadelphia and Philadelphia North have headquarters in the Witherspoon Building, where literature and information may be obtained by visitors. A public prayer meeting is held on the second Wednesday of each month at 11 a.m.

Form of Bequest of Woman's Board of Home Missions—"I give, devise, and bequeath to the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, incorporated under and by virtue of an Act of Legislature of the State of New York, dated April 28, 1915, the sum of..... dollars, to be expended for the work of said corporation."

*Over Sea
and Land*

A MISSIONARY MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WOMEN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Subscription price, 35 cents a year, payable in advance. No club rates. Address all orders and subscriptions to OVER SEA AND LAND, Room 1114, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, and make all checks and money orders payable to the same.